districts, a bonus is paid by the contractor to the city | GENERAL ASSEMBLY (N. 8) OF THE PRESdistricts, a beams is paid by the contractor to the cargo government for the privilege; the streets are cleaned each day in Summer at night, and in Winter early in the morning; garbage carts pass around at stated in-tervals and remove the refuse from the houses, most houses in Turin, as indeed in all Southern Europe, sur-round a court into which these garbage carts pass, and there receive the deposits from the various tenants, and they are never carried into the streets at ad. Cason is cleared in very much the same way as Turin, and they are never carried into the streets at al., Geroa is cleared in very much the same way as Turin, In all the cities to which I have directed your atten-tion, it is very rare to meet with any annoyance in the shape of impure or dirty streets, except England, the Continental cities are unusually clean in that respect.

Q. You have had an opportunity of witnessing the system, or rather want of system in New-York, I need hardly ask you how it compares with the places just described?

described?

A. It compares very badly. The United States is very much like England: a very practical nation, and has devoted but little attention to sanitary matters. England, as I before said, was aroused to this subject by the sweeping mortality of the pooreclasses. It is very probable that the United States will not be aroused until they shall have found that their mortality is likewise very great. Some few years ago it became necessary for me to make inquiry into the mode in which streets were cleaned in the United States. In none did I find any very effectual mode. In Baltimore, our streets were cleaned once Into the mode in which streets were cleaned in the United States. In none did I find any very effectual mode. In Baltimore, our streets were cleaned once each week; and are usually in a very admirable condition, from the fact that nature furnishes us with an excelent servenger. It is built upon hill and dale, and, as in every other place in a warm climate, it is visited, especially in the Summer time, by frequent showers of take, which thoroughly wash the streets, carrying off an immense quantity of refuse. In no city, either at home or abroad, have I found such perfect and absolute neglect as in the City of New-York. As to expense, each of the large cities of Europe is serrounded by a country in a very high state of cultivation; manure, therefore, probably brings a synch higher price there than here. New-York has a country which, although not particularly fertile, is necessarily attracting the attention of cultivators, and especially of small cultivators. I make no doubt that very high street manure would increase it in value; what proportion of the expense could be defrayed in that way, I of course, am not able to say, but I apprehend that, as the value of this species of manure comes to be recognized, and as the demand for market stuffs in the city comes to be increased, these means of furnishing a revenue for the purpose of defraying the expense the value of this species of liamine comized, and as the demand for market stuffs in the city comes to be increased, these means of furnishing a revenue for the purpose of defraying the expense will year by year increase; it is possible that it ultimately may go very far toward paying the expense of street cleaning; at present and for years to come, I think it would form but a small proportion. With regard to London, I may say that the street sweepings are placed in piles, permitted to dry, and often packed in hogsheads and carried for ballast to such places as the East Indies and the West India Islands. In Glasgow and Edinburgh, great attention has been paid to the refuse of cities in that respect. I have one case in my mind now of a gentleman owning a large estate in the vicinity of Glasgow, who expended \$100,000 in fitting up an establishment by which he could use sewer water. He found this to be immensely profitable, paying him some fiventy per cent upon his outlay. This depends upon a high state or calitivation; cultivation will, I apprehend, become more careful here in years to come. years to come.

Q. You said that this was infinately connected

Q. You said that this was infimately connected with the public health—can you give the Committee any facts upon this point!

A. One of the very best evidences is probably to be found in the City of New-York. It is confessedly in a very wretched state, so far as street-cleaning is conceined. In looking over the bills of mortality for a number of years, I find that in 1816 the number of deaths which appundly occurred to the inhabitance. deaths which annually occurred to the inhabitants in New-York was 1 in 40; in 1815, it was 1 in 41; in 1820. New-101K was 1 in 30; in 1815, it was 1 in 41; in 1829, it was 1 in 37; in 1825, it was 1 in 34; in 1830, it was 1 in 39; in 1835, 1 in 41; in 1840, 1 in 39; in 1845, 1 in 37; in 1850, 1 in 33; and if you assume the population in 1855 to be 800,000, which is a large estimate, there will have been one death in every 34 inhabitants. Now, from the year 1870 to the year 1855, notwithwill have been one ceath in every 31 infantialists. Now, from the year 1850 to the year 1855, notwithstanding all the elements of progression and superior healthichness. New-York has steadily declined in health, the rate of mortality has constantly been increasing. In other cities, it is found that in exact proportion as attention is paid to public health, mortality diminishes. It is an evil to live in large towns; those who do reside there pay the ponalty of abridged duration of life, and these evils are largely increased by the impure condition of the city. There are many reasons why New-York should be a healthy city. It lies upon a noble bay, with a fine outlet to the ocean; it is skirted upon either side by a maiestic river; it possesses a line substratum for drainage—the guess rock, with a gentle inclination to the river, and there is scarcely a court or alley so narrow or confined that it is not swept by a fine breeze from the sea; in addition to this recently has been introduced the Croton water, an immense river poured into the streets ton water, an immense river poured into the streets and into the very houses, so that so far as air and water of his—none of the cities to which I have allided bear any comparison with the City of New-York. Yet, nowithstanding these natural advantages, we have found on by day that the rate of mortality in healthy seasons, as well as unhealthy, has been constantly upen the increase. There can be but one reply to the reason why this state of things exists. In the city there is almost an entire absence of these municipal regulations in relation to health which in other cities particularly European cities, are found to be necessary in order to maintain the public health, and preserve it This is further exemplified

In 1845, the number of persons who died under ten In 1845, the number of persons who died under ten years of age, was 44 per cent of the whole number of deaths; in 1850 it was 45 per cent; in 1855 it was 52 per cent. So that, with the increase of mortality, has been this large increase in infantile mortality. I have not the means of determining the precise localities in which mortality makes its heaviest demands in this cit; but I have no doubt that it follows the same laws here as clsewhere, and is to be found in those parts where persons are crowded together in the largest numbers and where fifth abounds.

parts where persons are crowded together in the largest numbers and where fifth abounds.

In the City of Boston, from a report made in 1849, it appears that in one, section of the city (Beacon Hill, the number of deaths was one in every 74 of the inhabitants; in another of feach Bay), it was one in £2, and in another (Broad Cove and Sea streets), it was one in £2, and in another (Broad Cove and Sea streets), it was one in £2, and in another (Broad Cove and Sea streets), it was one in every 17. The last of these districts contained a population of 2.813, of whom only 75 were Americans. From all these circumstances, I conclude that it is practicable very largely to reduce this mortality in the City of New-York. The dust, I think, has a tendency to produce broachal affections. There are always a large number in the community who are predisposed to an irritation of the lungs. The miasma from garbage is an absolute promoter of such diseases as dysentery, cholera infantum, typhoid or typhus fever and searlet fever. I am disposed to believe that it is better to have the streets in such a condition that the water may not produce any injurious tendency. It is very much better to have the streets clean in the first instance, and then it makes no kind of difference whether the water be fresh or sait. The only objection to watering is, that it farnishes the elements of decomposition. Decomposition requires heat, presence of air and moisture—the last is supplied by water. If the elements of decomposition are set there, as a matter of course water will produce no injurious effect. If they are there, miasma must be the necessary result, and whether you have fresh or sait water, such a result will be sure to follow.

Mr. Ottanson—Does a condition of filthiness not bend to increase any result, and whether you have fresh or sait water, such a result will be sure to follow.

Mr. Ottanson-Does a condition of filthiness not head to increase pauperism and crime among the nued-neated and intemperate?

osted and intemperate?

Dr. Wesse-Very largely. The greater the eleva-Dr. Wesse-Very largely. The greater the elevation of character among the laboring classes, the more
stimulus to become respectable. If a house is kept in
a proper condition, the female members of the family,
taking a pride in the house themselves become respectable. The kusband visits the house with more
pleasure. The whole tone and character of the laboring population is elevated in that way. But if you
place them in unclean tenements, surround them by
the appliances of filth, they lose their self-respect,
spend their money improvidently, and are very likely
to become paupers. I do not hazard anything
in the assertion that filth has a direct tendency to increase pauperson and crime. This
subject has attracted considerable attention in
England, and it has been found that a condition of
fillumess engenders always a disregard of the ordinary
observances of propriety, and not unfrequently leads
to the commission of crime. I apprehend that if you
were to examine the condition of tenant-houses, you
would find that where they were in a very wretched condition, the inmates were more disposed to pauperism or office, the immates were more disposed to purperism of the commission of crime, than where it was in a bette condition. In regard to these statistics of sickness, would refer the committee to them particularly, have them in Dr. Simmon's "Sanitary Condition of New Orleans." He has extracted them from a variet of sources. I have one remark to make. I hav here the number of deaths which have occurred a various places—the relative proportion of deaths:

BYTERIAN CHURCH. STATEMENTS OF DR. BLACK-SLAVERY AND THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS-RECORDS OF MIS-SISSIPPI SYNOD--CUTLER'S SUBSTITUTE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 28, 1857. Last evening the annual discourse before the Pres-byterian Historical Society was delivered by the Rev. M. L. R. P. Thompson, of Buffale. For some two hours he discoursed upon an assigned subject—the Huguenots. He traced the rise and decline of Protestantism in France, together with the causes producing them. This was done with great ability, and to the great delight of his hearers, whose interest was not suffered to flag. It is hoped that the discourse will be given to the

suffered to flag. It is hoped that the discourse will be given to the press.

This mcraing the Rev. Dr. Black appeared in the Assembly, as a delegate from the General Syrod of the Reformed Prosbyterian Church in the United States of North America. He addressed the Assembly at some length, explaining the grounds on which that body wished the correspondence to be conducted. That Church has the Baptist peculiarity of close communion. This peculiarity Dr. B. explained at some length. As to Slavery, he said his Church had resolved fifty years ago that slaveholding was a bar to communion and membership in that Church. They did not pretend to say that every slaveholder must of necessity be a bad man, but that the principle of non-communion for the sin of slaveholding was right. It also seems that every tenth minister of that Church is a foreign missionary.

o foreign missionary.
Dr. Black's communications were well received by

the Assembly.

The Committee on the Report of the Trustees of the

the Assembly.

The Committee on the Report of the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund reported favorably, and recommended that a change be made in the per cent of the fund apportioned to the Synods of New-York and New-Jersey, and of Peoria. Both these Synods have just been divided. Out of the former has just been made the Synod of California, and, out of the latter, the Synod of Wisconsin. The pertions set apart to the former Synods have been divided among the four, as they now are. The Rev. Dr. A. D. Smith, J. W. McLane and Norman White, esges, are to be reclected Trustees of the Erection Fund.

The Committees on Synodical Records reported. Generally, with very little exception, the Committees reported that they found the records correctly kept, and recommended their approval. This was done.

The usual formula of "approving the records" of the different Synods, which is usually the most placed business in the world, gave rise at this morning's session to an animated debate, which shows where the feelings of the Assembly are fixed. The Committee on the Records of the Synod of Kentucky reported in terms of disapprobation that the records of that body contained one paper which expressed censure on the "General Assembly's agitation on the subject of Sinvery" as "unjust and oppressive." This brought the Rev. Mr. Dickinson of that Synod to his feet to assert in the strongest terms the right of the Synod os any what they had. The Assembly indorsed this right of the lower judicatory by a large majority.

Things went on quite swimmingly until the Committee on the Records of the Synod of Mississippi re-

Things went on quite swimmingly until the Committee on the Records of the Synod of Mississippi reported, recommending their approval as far as written.
This brought out a motion from Mr. Roe Lockwoon
of New-York, an elder in the Mercer-street church,
that the Committee's report be postponed until a fature
time, alleging as a reason that it was possible that this
Assembly may adopt measures looking toward the dicipline of slaveholding churches; and, as the Presbytery of Lexington South had openly avowed that its
ministers and members do held slaves, if we approve
the records of the Synod to which that Presbytery belongs, it would be used as an estoppel to all proceedings against them.

ngs against them.
Mr. Lockwood was called to order, but said he Mr. Lockwoon was caused to order, but said he wished to read two extracts as reasons for postponing the motion to approve the records of that Synod. The first was an extract from the speech delivered by the Rev. Robert McLane of Lexington South Presbytery, in which he said that he and other ministers in that Presbytery held as many slaves as they could, and they did it for purposes of gain.

bytery, in which he said that he and other ministers in that Presbytery held as many slaves as they could, and they did it for purposes of gain.

Mr. Penkins of Philadelphia called Mr. Lockwood to order to prevent the reading the extract. The Modernarco ruled Mr. L. to be in order, and Mr. Penkins appealed from the decision. The house by an immense majority sustained the Chair, and Mr. Lockwood proceeded to read the sentences from Mr. McLane's speech already alluded to. He also read some resolutions passed by the Lexington South Presbytery on the occasion of the death of the Kev. Mr. Hawley. This gentleman avowed, on the floor of the Assembly last year, that he held slaves because he beheved the Bible gave him the right to do so. Some Western Presbytery tabled charges against him for that avowal. After his decease his co-presbyters avowed his sentiments in form, and called on his prosecutors to transfer their charges from the dead to the living.

Mr. Lockwood said there were good reasons why for the present the Assembly should postpone any approval of the Mississippi Synodical records. His remarks were made in a candid spirit, and they evidently excited heat in the minds of both Northern and Southern members. It seems a pity that these side issues should be allowed to divert the attention of the Assembly from the main issue. This issue ought to be reached while the Assembly is full, for scores will leave by Saturday. This is an unfortunate fact, that this vital question should be put off as long as it has been. No doubt the Assembly is now on the point of taking up the subject; but now it is Thursday afternoon, and an Assembly of two hundred and twenty or thirty men to speak, and every one of them surcharged we'n enough lightning to supply the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph for one season at least!

thirty men to speak, and every one of them sur-charged with enough lightning to supply the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph for one season at least!

At the opening of the afternoon session, the motion to postpone the resolution approving the montes of the Synod of Mississippi was called up. After some remarks by the Rev. G. S. Whitz of Tennessee, the previous question was ordered, on motion of Mr. Mastings of Albany, and the motion to postpone was

carried.

The report on the Education plan was resumed and finished.

inished.

The Slavery report was called up, and the Hon.
W. P. CUTLER of Ohio moved to postpone that report, in order to move the following substitute:

MR. CUTLER'S SUBSTITUTE.

The General Assembly, in view of the memorials of the control of the control

presented, and under a deep sense of responsibily to God and the Church, feel called upon to take the fol-

God and the Church, feel called upon to take the folloving action.

We do hereby explicity condemn the doctrine that
Slavery is sanctioned by the Scriptures of the Old and
New Testaments, as a fundamental error with which
we have no sympathy or fellowship.

And whereas, the Presbytery of Lexington South
has forwanded to this Assembly a memorial containing
the following words: "There are ministers of this
"Presbytery who are slaveholders, holding slave,
"under the belief that according to the Bible it i
"right, and also nearly all the raining elders of the
"churches under the care of this Presbytery are
"slaveholders, believing it to be according to the Old
"and New Testament Scriptures right—while a large
majority of the members, who are property-holders, "and New Testament Scriptures right—while a large "majority of the members, who are property-holders, "are slaveholders, believing that it is right," while offering no qualifying explanations of their language, the Presbytery have assumed the responsibility of sustaining such ministers and elders in their position. This Assembly are constrained in the exercise of its power of reproving, warning and bearing testimony against error in dectrine, or impossibly in pression. power of reproving, warning and bearing testimony against error in dectrine, or immorality in practice, in any Church, Presbytery, or Synod, to disapprove and condemn the position which is thus assumed by the Presbytery of Lexington South, as one which is not only unscriptural but atterly opposed to the convictions of our Church, and calculated to marris peace and seriously hinder its prosperity, as well as to bring reproach upon our hely religion.

This Assembly do hereby call on the Presbytery of Lexington South to review and rectify their position.

Lexington South to review and rectify their poand in case the Presbytery shall neglect to comply with this request the Synod of Mississippi are directed to take cognizance of the case at its earliest conveni-

ECCLESIASTICAL CORRESPONDENCE - CUTLER'S SUBSTITUTE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 29, 1857.

After the usual devotional exercises, some preliminary business was transacted. The Assembly elected as members of the Permanent Committee on Education, the Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., of Newark, the Hon. Wm. Jessup of Montrose, J. W. Benedict, Esq., of New-York, Jelin J. Owen, D. D., of New-York, Jelin J. Owen, D. D., of New-York, and the Rev. Wm. Hegarth of Brookkyp.

The Assembly also elected the following Trustees of the Church Erection Fund, viz.: The Rev. Dr. J. W. McLane of Williamsburg, the Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., and Norman White, Esq.

The Assembly also resolved that it is expedient to continue the correspondence so anapiciously commenced with the General Synod of the Retorated Presbyterian Church in this country. Also, to take measures to open a like correspondence with the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The Chairman of the Mileage Committee reported that the funds in hand are sufficient to pay the Graveling expenses of all the Commissioners who have rendered their accounts. This is the first time for years, if

ing expenses of all the Commissioners who have readered their accounts. This is the first time for years, if not absolutely the first, when the Commissioners' find was sufficient to defray the expenses of delegates.

This morning the Slavery report came up under Mr. Cutter's motion to postpone it to take up his substitute.

Mr. Guthrie of Putnam yielded the floor to Mr. Mallace for an explanation, and to the Rev. Tho-mas H. McClellan o' Kentucky, to read the fol-lowing remarkable definition of their opinions and po-

embly: POSITION OF THE SOUTHERN CHURCHES UPON THE subject of SLAVEST.

"We do not believe that the system of American Slavery, as an appointment of God, stands precisely, in all respects, upon the same footing with the family relation—with that of husband and wife—parent and

child.
"But, upon the contrary, this system differs from Put, upon the contrary, this system differs from the family relation both with respect to the date of its origin, the nearness and sacretiness of its relations, the nature of its peculiar obligations, the design and length of its continuation.

"The relation of master and slave did not exist from

length of its continuation.

"The relation of master and slave did not exist from the beginning, as did the family relation, nor do we believe that it will continue to the ond.

"But Slavery does exist by Divine ordination and recognition for wise purposes, to be overruled for His glory, in the elevation, civilization and final redemplition of the African race. Sin cannot be predicated of the relation itself, but of the abuse of that relation. It stands in the same category with the family relation in the fact that it is ordained of God, in the sense above explained, and in the fact that like the family relation it is a subject of divine legislation. When we say that the slaveholding relation is right, we do not mean to say that every system of Slavery is right, as it may have existed in other ages and in other countries, but only as it now exists with us, and under all the circumstances in which we are now placed. When we say it is right for our churches to hold slaves under the present circumstances, we mean to say that they are acting consistently with the spirit and letter of the Gospel in so doing. And were we to assert the contrary, as the resolutions under consideration would have us assert, to wit: that we hold slaveholding to be wrong, it would place us before the world as destitute not only of the spirit of Christianty, but as being bereft of a contrary contributes of moral honesty. spirit of Christianity, but as being bereft of

every principle of moral honesty.

We believe that the slave is not prepared for freeon: that to give it to him now under all the circumstances would not be best, either for master or slave.

"We believe that freedom is better than slavery, where menare prepared to appreciate it—that slavery is better than freedom under certain circumstances—just as it is with respect to human governments. Our American Republicanism may be the best form of covernment for us, but under present circumstances it.

light be a great curse to Russia or ight be a great curse to Kussia of Mexico.

F. A. Ross.
Geo. M. Crawford.
Isaac W. K. Handy.
Henry Matthews.
A. H. H. Boyd.
E. R. McCean.
Robt. M. Mortsen.
F. R. Gray.
John B. Logan.
Charles M. Atkinson.

J. W. Claiand.

Charles M. Atkinson. J. W. Cisiand."

Mr. GUTHER then proceeded to make an argument
to show that the Bible does not teach or approve as
divine the system of American Slavery. He defined
Slavery—that of which he was talking—by reading
from the codes of South Carolina and Louisians. In
a strain of clear, limpid eloquence he examined the
system of Slavery in its horrid details, and the Scriptures as condemning it. A very large andience was in
attendance, and good order and a good spirit prevailed
during Mr. G.'s remarks. Mr. Guthrie is a Christian
myschant in central Ohio, and has long occupied a during Mr. G. s remarks. Mr. Guthrie is a Christian merchant in central Ohio, and his long occupied a prominent position in the very intelligent community of which he is a member. He has devoted a great deal of attention to this subject, and his opinions

carry weight.
The Rev. Mr. Handy of Virginia, and the Rev. Mr. ORLANDO HASTINGS, both agreed in wishing the Com-mittee's report to be postponed in order to take up the substitute, which in their estimation contained the real

sne in this conflict.
This is the general sentiment of the Assembly, and

This is the general sentiment of the Assembly, and undoubtedly will prevail.

The Assembly adjourned to 3 o'clock, when the motion for postponement will be resumed.

During this afternoon's session Mr. Obliando Hastisos has made a long speech, a very able one of its kind, which was a candid attempt to examine the Scriptures for the authorities under which slaveholding is justified. He occupies entirely the middle ground, partly justifying and partly condemning slaveholders and extreme anti-slavery men. The speech was received with wonder, and yet all gave the speaker credit for entire cander and good intentions.

cander and good intentions.

Mr. Hitt. of St. Louis, made a very manly exposition of the state of the Church in St. Louis and Missouri, without any apology for the system, except where it exists mayoridably.

The Rev. Mr. Conwix, of California, made an amus-

og speech, intring off extremists of both sides. The Rev. Mr. Dickerson, of Kentseky, has the

fleer for this evening.

Before adjourning, the Assembly resolved to answer in the affirmative the memorial of the Presbyterian Historical Society to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the remnen of the New-York and Philadelphia

Sytods in 1757.

Also, to make the south line of Michigan the line of division between the Synods of Michigan and Watersh.

The Synod adjourned to 8 o'clock this evening.

## CITY ITEMS.

Excise Commissioners,-Robert D. Holmes, the new Excise Commissioner, was sworn in ou Saturday, in the County Clerk's office.

the New-York University—a Society which includes a large majority of the students—have not celebrated their anniversary for several years past; but they have made attractive arrangements for its celebration this year on the 20th of June inst. On the evening of that day, at the Chapel of the University, there be an eration by the Rev. William F. Morgan, the new Rector of St. Thomas's Church, and a poem, appropriate to the occasion, by Park Benjamin, esq.

THE INJUNCTION FEVER NOT OVER YET .- On Friday, Lot C. Clark applied to Judge Roosevelt for another injunction—he having been ausuccessful in the one granted by Judge Clerke—against the new Quarantine Commissioners. The principal ground of complaint is that the placing of the four buoys, as contemplated by the Commissioners, will obstruct anyigation and interfere with the systemen. The Judge, if he has not already granted the injunction, will very probably do so to-day. Up to the time of the closing of the Court on Saturday, no undertaking on injunction had been filed with the clerk.

ORDINATION .- Mr. Edward Chester, a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, was ordained last evening by the Fourth Presbytery of New-York, in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second street. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Jeel Parker, the charge given by the Rev. A. A. Wood, and the ordaining prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams. The attendance was large.

THE FIRST STRAWBERRIES, -The first strawberries offered in market arrived May 29-two very small baskets-and were bought by a woman who deals largely in fruits in Washington Market at 75 cents a basket. On Saturday, Drew & French, fruit dealers, Barclay street, had the second consignment of straw-berries from the land of Jersey-also two baskets, of the 1857 size-that is, two spoonsful-which they sold at 25 cents a basket. The price of Southern berries is \$1 a quart, small measure, when in good order, and anything they will bring when out of order. On Saturday boys were hawking them about the street at six cents a basket. They did not look particularly invi ting; but, as they were strawberries, and as it was yo May, somebody bought them, and we presume that

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORN EX-CHANGE .- Theodore Banks, the President of the New-York Corn Exchange, died yesterday morning, at the age of 48. Mr. Banks was an eminent and highly respected merchant, engaged in the flour trade. His loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of personal friends. His funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at No. 51 Seventh street.

MILITARY FUNERAL .- The Garde Lafayette parided on Saturday afternoon and paid the last tribute of respect to their late brother in arms, Joseph Delmonica, who died at the residence of his uncle on Fri-

Custom-House Iten .- John S. Vosburgh, esq., was appointed on Friday an Inspector of the Customs by Collector Redfield.

sition as held by the Southern members of the As- | the week ending 23d inst. The following statement exhibits the number of deaths during the past two weeks. 

lowing: Consumption, 61; convulsions (infantile), 30; inflammation of the lungs, 24; scarlet fever, 28; marnemens (infantile), 19; dropsy in the head, 11; smallpox, 7; croup, 5. There were also 7 deaths of bronchitis, 8 of congestion of the brain, 13 of congestion of the lungs, 12 of inflammation of the bowes, 4 of disease of the heart, 4 of hooping cough, 6 of palsy. 8 of teething, 9 premature births, 37 stillborn, and 28 from violent causes, including 8 drowned, 4 suicides

and I murdered.

The following is a classification of the diseases and the total number of deaths in each class of disease during the past week: Bones, joints, &c., 5; brain and perves, 73; generative organs, 7; heart and bloodvessels, 10; lungs, throat, &c., 130; stillborn and premature births, 46; old age, 4; skin, &c., and erupuve fevers, 41; stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 74; uncertain seat and general fevers, 30; un known, 4: urinary organs, 1-total, 425.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week in 1855 and 1856, was as follows:

Week ending May 26, 1855. 329 Week ending May 31, 1858. 227 Week ending May 30, 1857. 425 The nativity table gives 291 natives of the United

States, 78 of Ireland, 23 of Germany, 16 of England, 9 of Scotland, 2 of France, 2 of Wales, and I each of Poland, Denmark and the West Indies, and 1 un-

Beam arrested a porter named Henry Fresch, em-ployed in the hotel No. 71 Courtlandt street, on four separate charges of stealing groperty from various rooms in the establishment. The property stolen consisted of a \$10 bill, a watch, pencil case and gold pen, a \$3 bill, and brooch, taken at different times. The \$3 bill was found on the person of the accused. He was taken before Justice Connolly, who held him to bail in the sum of \$300 on each complaint, in default of which he was committed to prison.

Accident.-On Saturday night a man named Mar tin Michaels, while running to a fire in Fourteenth street, was severely injured by being struck in the back by engine No. 3. He was placed in a carriage and conveyed to his residence in Spring street, where he received medical attendance.

RUMORED OUTRAGES AT SEGUINE'S POINT,-The Quarantine rioters met in conclave at Richmond on Saturday night. A large fund was raised to aid in preventing the location of the Quarantine at Seguine's Point. Let C. Clark, a lawyer, was seen in council with the man who carried round the subscription paper. Another dwelling on Wolfe farm has been burned and the bridges at the gateway torn up and destroyed. The above facts were yesterday reported to the Quarantine Commissioners by one of their em-

The residence of Mr. J. T. Young, No. 81 East Thirtieth street, was entered, during the absence of the family, on Friday, about 3 o'clock p. m., and jewelry and other articles taken to the value of \$150.

A CHARGE OF BRUTAL ASSAULT BY THE PORCHAN OF A HOSE COMPANY .- Mr. Pitman, keeping a grocery store at the corner of Hudson and Harrison street while on his way home on Saturday night was stopped by a man named Lyon and violently assaulted. It is alleged that early on Saturday evening Mr. Pitman was is his store receiving payment of a bill amounting to about \$100, when a strange man came in and naked for a cigar, which having obtained he left. About 10 o'clock, Mr. P. started for home, and upon reaching the corner of Hudson and Franklin streets, was accosted by the same man who purchased the cigar. The mnn said, "Mr. Pitman, I believe;" to which Mr. P. replied, "Yes, Sir;" whereupon the stranger struck him a powerful blow in the face. Mr. P. dr his revolver, fired, but the pistol would not go off The stranger meantime drew a club from beneath his cont, and dealt Mr. Pitman a severe blow on the head, felling him to the sidewalk. The assailant then attempted to escape by running, but was followed by a number of persons, who had been attracted to the spot, and arrested and taken to the Fifth Ward Station-House, where he was recognized as — Lyons, Foreman of Hose Company No. 25. He was conveyed before Justice Connolly, and held for "assault and battery" in the sum of \$300. There will probably be some further developments in this case in a few days.

THE CAPTAIN OF A PACKET-SHIP BEATEN BY BOARDING-HOUSE RUNNERS .- Captain Stetson of a ascertain), recently arrived at this port with a lead of immigrants, was badly beaten on Saturday night by a gang of runners. It appears that as the vessel was about coming into her dock, a gang of boarding-house runners attempted to board her, but Captain Stetson peremptorily refused to permit them to come on deck. The land pirates, seeing the Captain's determination and fearing for their lives should they force their way on the deck, left in the boats but vowed vengeance. Late in the afternoon, as Captain S. was crossing the Battery, he was attacked by the gang whom he had driven from his vessel, and beaten in a shocking manper about the face and head. The villains then fled. In company with a friend, Captain Stetson went to the Hospital, where his wounds were dressed by one of the surgeons of that institution, after which he returned to his vessel.

THE THOMAS-STREET SHOOTING AFFAIR .- The colored man, Francis Salters, who was shot by unknown men in Thomas street about 4 o'clock on Friday morning, was alive last evening, but had been failing very rapidly for several hours.

DARING BURGLARY IN BROADWAY-ARREST OF THE Rascal.-About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning Peter Krupp, a porter employed in the establishment of Messrs. Schardorff & Goupil, No. 141 Broadway, went to open the store as usual, but to his surprise found the door unlocked. Upon entering the premises he was startled by footsteps on the floor above, but regaining his composure in a moment, proceeded upstairs to the second story, where he found a man with a large bag filled with crape shawls, which he was about carrying away. Krupp quickly ran up and grappled with the man, but in the scuffle that ensued saw the burglar place his hand upon the hilt of a dagger which he had in a breast pocket, whereupon he lossened his hold and ran for the stairway. The burglar quickly followed Krupp to the head of the stairs and violently pushed him down headforemost, expecting thereby to injure him so much that he would be unable to prevent his escaping. Fortunately, however, the porter was uninjured, and jumping up seized the burglar as he arrived at the foot of the stairway and shouted for help. Officer Stokely hearing the alarm bastened to the spot and apprehended the burglar, who gave his name as Philip Wilson, and conveyed

him to the Police Court.

Krupp, in his affidavit, says that on the morning in question he went to the store as usual and found the outer door open, and Philip Wilson in the store. Wilouter door open, and Philip Wilson in the store. Wilson asked him what he wanted, to which Krupp replied by asking him how he got in. Wilson made no
answer, whereupon Krupp seized held of him, and
they had a short struggle together, until Wilson put
his hand under the breast of his coat, as if feeling for
a knife, whereupon Krupp let go of him in order to
watch his movements. At this time Krupp and Wilson were near the head of the first flight of stairs,
leading to the door of the store, and as soon as he
loosed his hold Wilson violently pushed him down the
stairway. While he was in the act of falling Wilson
ran down stairs and attempted to escape, but Krupp deaths during the past week—an increase of 42, as compared with the return of the week previous. Of consumption alone there was an increase of 20, and of disease of the stomach, bowels, &c., an increase of 22 over the number of deaths of those complaints during

rope shawls, the property of the firm, the boxes from which they had been taken lying on the floor empty.
Wilson is IN years of age, was born in New-York,
lives in Thirty-sixth street, and is a carpenter by
trade. He pleads not guilty.
Justice Cornelly, before whom the accused was ta-

ker, committed him to prison in default of \$1,000 bail.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly Report to May
28, 1837: Surgical Medical Total
Remaining on May 23. 178 79 257
Admitted to May 25. 40 16 55
Discharged, cured or relieved. 39 14 33
Died. 5 1 4
Discharged tidate. 178 80 256

Imperial Photographs of Marcy, Pierce and Wm. B. Read, just added to the collection at BRADY's Gallery, [Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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45 FER DOERN.

1 shall reduce the price of my SCHIEDEM AROMATIC
SCHEAPS, after the lat of July next, to \$5 per dozen for the
quest and \$2.20 for the punt buttles, and make a large deduction
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MADNESS OR "MORAL INSANITY" at the best, MADNESS OR "MORAL INSAMITY at the best, cat alone excuse the extravagance which gives for a summer Bornet or Dress Cap, or other article of Millinery, four times its true value. To obtain the latest Paris styles in all descriptions of Millinery, so to Wither's Ware-rooms, No. 251 Broadway where extertion is unknown.

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## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

TAVERS LICENSES,-The following licenses have been granted by the Brooklyn Board of Excise in ad-

dition to those heretofore published:

Gransend—John Wyckoff, John B. Denyse, James Van Sicklen, Jeterman Tappan.

Fietlands—Ruth Darland, A. N. Doxsey.

New Letts—John I. Snedeker, J. Q. Van Sicklen.
The Board meets again on Monday (to-day).

FIRE IN AN ENGINE HOUSE,-About 2 o'clock yes terday morning a fire broke out in the engine house of No. 9, on the corner of Vanderbilt and Mystle avenues. It originated among some rubbish under the stairway, and the flames extended to the sitting-room. It was discovered in time to prevent a great deal of damage. The furniture is owned by the company. Their loss is about \$50; no insurance,

SERIOUS ACCIDENT, -On Saturday afternoon last a young a man named Dennis Donahue was thrown from a cart he was driving past the cooperage of Samuel Brower, on the corner of Adams and Front street. The wheel of the cart struck against a pile of lumber and upset. The unfortunate man had his legs broken, shoulder fractured and fingers smashed. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by the Second District Police. The place where this accident occurred has been incumbered with lumber and rubbish for years past, and there is hardly space left to drive a vehicle past. It has frequently to the Corporation-Attorney. Some days since a child was badly injured, and several weeks ago a man had his shoulder fractured by the falling of lumber which had been placed against the building.

FEARFUL FALL AND DEATH,—On Wednesday morning of last week, the body of a man about 60 years of age was deared near the Bine Mountain Dam, some two miles above thanhorz. The Centre Terrapice at that point passes over the property of the Sangheit and the sand of the Sangheit.

River Thieving.—A barge lying at the foot of Bringe street was broken into an Saturday afternoon by forcing open the cabin window while those in charge were absent. A truck belonging to John Partley was taken out and robbed of \$200 and some valuable papers. The trunk was then thrown overheard. The thieves came to the vessel in a small boat. Yes terds morning Mr. Partley was attacked by some follows while on his way to a grocery. He got out of their reach when they assemtled him with stokes. He made complaint at the Second District Station-House, and two men were arrested, but as Mr. Partley could not identify them as of the party they were discharged from customy.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE,-Coroner Redding

VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES.—Some seventy cart-men, pediars, &c., were arrested last weak by imprectors Strang and Gorr for neglecting to take out licenses. Those who have goods of various kinds about the streets in baskets are now required to wear badges to designate them.

BURGLARY BY GIRLS. - Two girls, named Margaret Burkham Mary Elliza Hogerty, were arrested yeaterday for en-ord and Mary Elliza Hogerty, were arrested yeaterday for en-tring an unoccupied house in Hicks street, by breaking a win-ter out of the control of the control of the control of the control over They crawled in and stole all all the keys and door knob-ney could find. Quite a number were found in their possession. Exp were taken into ensisted by Others Atkins in, and are dethey could find. Quite a number were found in their possession.
This were taken into custody by Officer Atkins in, and are detailed to await a hearing.

BOY DROWNED IN A FIT.—A boy named Gerald

SWINDLED. - Mr. N. Merritt, of Ontario county, was

## NEW-JERSEY ITEMS:

FIRE IN HOROKES.—About 5 o'clock yesterday after-FIRE IN HORDRES.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afterroom a fire broke set in a terre frame building opposite the head
of Ferry etreet. Hoboken, occupied by Mr. I. Timbey, as a
builder a shop. It was well filled with seasoned lumper, shar,
are and other economicatible apportenances, and although the
rise Department were quickey on the apot, the flames had
spend to rapidly that they were beyond the possibility of being
checked, and the building, with its contents, was speedily reduced to asher. There were eight or ten chests of tools in the
building belonging to men who worked there, all of which were
economical. The tools destroyed were estimated at \$1,000.
The building belonged to the Hobeken Land and Improvement
Company, and was insured. The flames communicated to a
small frame dwelling house adjoining, but were stopped before
it was much hormed, although it was damaged by being partly
torn down. The furniture was removed. The fire is supposed
to be the work of an incendiary, as there was no fer in the
building doing the day. A number of companies from Jersey
City came to the assistance of the Hobeken Fire Department.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH EXTRADITION CASE. Relow we present the opinion of Commissioner Retts in this case, which was transmitted to the Secre-tary of State on the 18th of May, and upon which the warrant of Extradition of Louis Grelet was granted on

Betts in this case, which was transmitted to the Secretary of State on the 18th of May, and upon which the warrant of Extraditi in of Louis Grelet was granted on Saturday:

To the Ren. Levis Cass, Secretary of State.

I. George F. Betts, a Commissioner duly authorized by appointment of the United States Credit Court, for the Second Circuit, held in and for the Southered Court, for the Second Circuit, held in and for the Southered Court, for the Second Circuit, held in and for the Southered Court, for the Second Circuit, held in and for the Southered Court, for the Second Circuit, and the Second Circuit, and the Second Circuit, and the Second Circuit, and the Second Circuit of the Second Circuit

"Chemiste of Consults of Accuser," in all the previous stages of the proceedings he is called "inculpe," or "prevent," (Code d'Instruction Criminelle Courts 17, 133, 213, 214, Dietionaire de l'Academie.)

But this objection is based on the erroneous idea that the treaty has employed fecinical terms instead of popular landance. The rules of intropetation, on the contrary, is that the words of a treaty are to be taken in their common and popular simification, unless some other meaning must necessarily be given to carry out the plain intent of the parties. (Phil. Int. Ina. Vol. 2, 53).

The English side of the treaty uses indifferently the words "accuse," and it would appear improbable that a technical term should be used in the French translation, and a popular term in the English. Such an interpretation would preclude entire reciprocity in the action of the treaty. If there accessary that all these prefundingly dispersioned be taken in France before a desirand could-be made for a fugitive from that country while the United States could demand a fegitive from this country on a nere complaint before a munistrate. This objection was discussed and decided in Metrary case to Leg. Obs., p. 84), and the authority of that decision concurs with the reasons above stated in leading me to the conclusion that the objection cannot be sustained.

The first quistion, them, to be determined is, What are the crimes provided for by the treaties with France? As to the treaty of 1344 (I. S. Stat. a Large, vol. 8, p. 589) there some to be no difference of opinion, the crime of forgary and its corresponding crime of "faur," when punishable with a "peting inflammar," fall clearly within its previous. Thore is, however, notes encertainty as to the proper construction of the article acided to this treaty by the Coulement of 1445 (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 8, p. 617), and different views have been urged, with given to remain the contraction parties.

The rule of construction in such case is well cettled, that if peacitic from the circuma

a rule.

The English article provides that there shall be added to the

this rule.

The English article provides that there shall be added to the rines before provided for, under the treaty of 18th, robbery (scholars it) and the corresponding crimes included under the French law in the words. You quantile crimes. The English and the corresponding crimes included under the French law in the words. You quantile crimes. The grammatical construction of the sentence is simple and unambiguous; it ere are no other words to which "corresponding" can refer than subsery and burglary. There are no other words with which it can serve to connect the word "crimes," and this schola clause, if fully written out according to grammatical rules, would read! "And the crimes corresponding to reduce with a condition of the sentence from its proper and grammatical construction, or to interpolate for into it words which the parties have not dictort the sentence from its proper and grammatical construction, or to interpolate for into it words which the parties have not dictort the sentence from its proper and grammatical construction, or to interpolate into it words which the parties have not into a proper and particular to the market to the market of the market of the sentence in the sente